

about the middle, touching the margin but not reaching the suture, and a third some distance from the apex. The under-side of the body is more bluish. There is a yellow spot on the posterior coxa, and on the side of the first, second, and fifth segments of the abdomen. The prosternum is closely and very strongly punctured. The metasternum is less strongly and less closely punctured. The basal segment of the abdomen is thickly and strongly punctured, the second segment not quite so strongly, and the third, fourth, and fifth less closely and less strongly punctured in the middle.

Hab. India? Brit. Mus.

ANCYLOTELA, n. gen.

General character of *Ptosima*, but less cylindrical, more pear-shaped. The thorax is subglobose, very convex, at the middle considerably broader than the elytra; at the base there is a slight constriction. Elytra at the base the same width as the base of the thorax, but with the shoulders a trifle wider; very flat on the back, impressed at the scutellum, gently narrowed posteriorly, arcuately acuminate at the apex; there is a strong acute tooth on the margin a little way from the apex, with a stronger one above it; at the suture there is a sharp ridge, which terminates in a strong tooth just above the apex; the apex itself is truncate and has four very short teeth. The abdomen has the second segment distinctly angularly produced in the middle; the third segment is very slightly so; the third and fourth segments have their apical angle very prominent, almost dentiform.

The general form of this insect, combined with the curious armature of the elytra and the structure of the abdomen, necessitate the formation of a genus for its reception. It should be placed next to *Tyndaris*.

Ancylotela oculata, n. sp.

Subpyriformis, ænea, nitida; thorace subgloboso, creberrime transversim aciculato-punctato, antice linea longitudinali impresso, basi media angulata fovea impressa, ad angulos anticos macula flava magna medio puncto nigro; clytris striatis, striis confertim punctulatis, interstitiis dorsalibus planis, parce punctulatis, lateralibus convexiusculis fortius punctatis, paulo pone medium macula laterali flava.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Chili. Brit. Mus.

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HETEROMERA.

Tenebrionidæ.

HOMÆOGENUS, n. gen.

General form elongate ovate, very convex. Third joint of the antennæ as long as the first and second taken together; the sixth to eleventh broad, flat, and opaque. Prosternum prolonged posteriorly into a deflexed acuminate process. Mesosternum deeply excavated to receive the prosternal process; the sides of the excavation raised, but not angular (as they are in *Amenophis*). Epipleural fold of the elytra broad at the base, gradually narrowed to near the apex, where it suddenly vanishes. Legs rather long, the femora linear; the posterior tibiæ cylindrical, not channelled. Thorax transverse, rather flat, deeply emarginate in front, all the margins very narrowly incrassate, the anterior angles very prominent.

This genus may be placed near *Taravides*, Waterh. (= *Nyctobates sinuatus*, see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1876, xvii. pp. 288, 289); but it differs from that and all the allied genera in the form of the thorax. The convex elytra most nearly resemble those in *Amenophis*, Th. (Arch. Ent. ii. p. 93); but the posterior tibiæ are not channelled as in that genus, and the mesosternal excavation has not the sides angular.

Homæogenus laticorne, n. sp.

Nigrum, convexum, parum nitidum; thorace sat planato, crebre subtiliter punctulato, transverso, antice profunde emarginato, angulis anticis sat latis, obtusis, lateribus sinuatis, basi utrinque sinuata; elytris bene convexis; thorace multo latioribus, quintuplo longioribus, ad apicem arcuatim acuminatis, fortiter striatis, striis fere impunctatis, interstitiis dorsalibus vix convexis, parum nitidis, lateralibus sat convexis opacis, corpore subtus pedibusque sat nitidis.

Long. 16 lin.

The head is densely and very finely punctured; the epistoma is rather less densely so, and is lightly impressed on each side. The five basal joints of the antennæ are smooth and shining, the following joints broad; the seventh and eighth are a little broader than long, the inner apical angle more acute than the outer one. The striæ of the elytra at first sight appear impunctate; but on close examination they are seen to be finely punctured; the interstices are coriaceous and finely and irregularly scratched.

Hab. Sumatra. Brit. Mus.